



ON SALE
THE
DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE
FOR 1912.

Complete Edition ...	\$10.00
Smaller " ...	6.00

Order now direct, or from the Agents.

Agents in all the Foreign Settlements throughout the Far East.

Photographic Goods of every Description
in Stock.
Developing and Printing Undertaken
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [876]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

BRANDY

Our Brandies are

GUARANTEED

TO BE

PURE GRAPE
SPIRIT.Per case Per
of 12 doz. Bot.A—SUPERIOR PALE, Red
Capsule \$28.40 2.45B—SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC,
Red Capsule 31.40 2.70WATSON'S ... COGNAC,
Gold Capsule 31.40 2.70C—SUPERIOR OLD LI-
QUEUR COGNAC, Gold
Capsule 37.40 3.20D—VERY FINE OLD PALE
LIQUEUR COGNAC,
Gold and White Capsule ... 43.40 3.70D—FINEST OLD BROWN
BRANDY, Gold and White
Capsule 49.40 4.20

(The above Prices include duty.)

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

23

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the
news column should be addressed to THE
EDITOR.Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with communica-
tions addressed to the Editor, not for
publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be
written on one side of paper only.No anonymously signed communica-
tions that have already appeared in
other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS
should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of
publication. After that hour the supply
is limited. Only supply for Cash.Telegraphic Address: PANA.
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber.
P. O. Box, 31. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTHS.

On August 18th, at Hayling Island,
Hants, England, to Mr. and Mrs. L. E.
CANNING, of Shanghai, a daughter—
On August 20th, to Mr. and Mrs. Kari
TOCHTERMAN, at Chinkiang, a daughter.

DEATHS.

On 23rd instant, suddenly, W. S.
ROUILLARD, Secretary, The Mercantile
Bank of India, Ltd., London.—By Cable.
[1018]On August 20th, at the Shanghai Gen-
eral Hospital, HINRICH OELKENS, Dock
Master, Tung-ka-doo Dock, aged 58 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD O.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 27th, 1912.

In these days of pronounced Imperial sentiment, when much is being done to make the various component parts of the British Empire realise that they form, or should form, one homogeneous whole, having a community of interests, it is to be regretted that there are those who forget, not only historical obligations, but modern needs, by continuing to refer to "English" and "Englishmen" as if these terms represented "British" or "Britons." We are all aware that this is a grievance which is bitterly felt in Scotland, and by the sons and daughters of Scotia in all parts of the Empire, and we are also aware that they display their resentment whenever they are given the opportunity. It is common knowledge that even the most Anglicised statesman who crosses the Tweed on a political mission has to remember, if he does not wish to be rudely interrupted in his speech, that he must employ the correct description of the United Kingdom. Should

he make the slip of saying "England" when he means "Britain" or "Great Britain" he is promptly called to order, and is made to realise when using the wrong term that he is needlessly wounding the susceptibilities of the Scottish people. It is not to be supposed, of course, that people who speak of England when they mean Great Britain or Great Britain and Ireland, or, perhaps, the whole Empire, do so with any intention of hurting the feelings of the Scots or of the Irish or of the Welsh or of these young vigorous nations overseas; but, whatever the intention, there can be no doubt that by using the provincial term "England" they do annoy a large proportion of their fellow-subjects who cannot call themselves English. Many who are guilty of this loose manner of expression seek to condone it by explaining that they use it in the widest sense, but a little reflection ought to convince the most pronounced Anglican that English as applied to the people cannot mean more than the English people. The English are not Scottish, nor are the Scots English, but both are British. Before leaving this aspect of the question for its wider and Imperial aspect, it may be as well to give some attention to the subject as it affects the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. The Union of the two kingdoms was brought about by the Treaty of 1707, which provided that the two kingdoms of Scotland and England should upon the 1st May, 1707, and for ever after, be united into one kingdom by the name of Great Britain. This, it will be seen, was not a union brought about by conquest. It was an honourable undertaking to merge the national identity of England and Scotland in a new and in a united kingdom. Deceit, a writer known to most of us from our youth, who took part in the negotiations for the union, wrote at the time: "England suffered the same alterations as Scotland, such as dissolving her Parliament, her name as a Kingdom, her Council, great offices, and title of her sovereign: and all things began de novo in both kingdoms under the single denomination of Britain and British." That was the interpretation put upon the Treaty at the time it was entered into, and it seems remarkable that two hundred years later it should be necessary to insist upon the observance of the very first article of the Treaty of Union. When the later union with Ireland was consummated in 1801 there was still less reason for employing the term "England," the name of the United Kingdom being then extended to "Great Britain and Ireland." It is argued by those who have become addicted to the use of the word "England" when speaking of the united kingdoms that the correct title is too cumbersome. That, of course, is a matter of habit, and bad habit at that. To use the wrong name because it is too much trouble to correct oneself is, of course, no argument at all. While the term "Great Britain and Ireland" may be ponderous, the same cannot be said of the simple word "British," which is comprehensive. It includes both islands, and the word "British" embraces Irish as well as Scots and Welsh. A writer of some repute in dealing with this question says that "the proper use of the term 'British' in referring to matters concerning the whole kingdom simply brings history and politics into line with geography. As far back as the time of PROEM and PLINY—centuries before any 'Englishman' had set foot on these shores—the name Britannia Magna was applied to Great Britain, while the fact that Ireland was known as Britannia Parva, or Little Britain, entirely disposes of the ill-informed objection that 'Britain' excludes Ireland." So much for the local aspect of the question, the aspect as it affects the various people resident in the British Isles, but there is a broader aspect. In the case of the overseas dominions, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, none of their sons or daughters born in these new lands call themselves English. The same applies to the sons and daughters of the most perfervid Scots or the most patriotic Irish. Those born in the new countries do not take the nationality of their father or mother. They are either Canadians, South Africans, Australians, or New Zealanders. They object to being labelled as either English, Scottish or Irish, but they glory in the name of "Briton." And it is perhaps the recognition of the rights of these young nations, more than consideration of Scottish susceptibilities, that is leading at present to the more general use of the words Britain and British, terms which are correct and which are not offensive to any of the nationalities that compose the great British Empire.

The German mail of the 24th July was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

The British steamer *Pondo* has been sold to a Japanese firm in Western Japan.

In the absence of Mr. A. E. Irving, Mr. J. R. Wood acted as Police Magistrate yesterday.

H.M.S. *Newcastle* arrived last evening from Weihaiwei.

The Siamese Minister to Japan will act as Siam's representative at the Imperial funeral.

We are officially informed that Weihaiwei has released Hongkong from quarantine restrictions.

Hongkong had a cleaner bill of health last week than for many months past. The only cases of communicable disease reported were two of plague.

Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday imposed a fine of \$100 or six weeks' imprisonment upon a Chinese for being in possession of lottery tickets.

For committing a burglary at 167, Queen's Road East, a Chinese was at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours in the stocks.

There has been another escape from the American gaol at Shanghai. The missing man is Emil Bauer, who was being detained on a warrant charging him with embezzlement.

A man who gave the excuse that he stole clothes from his master in order to raise his passage money to the country was at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

Cholera appears to be epidemic among the police of Shanghai. Several European members of the force are in hospital. A European sergeant and a Chinese constable died last week.

A new N.Y.K. ship for the Yokohama-Shanghai run is now in port. She is a 15-knot steamer of 2,155 net tons, built on the Clyde, and named the *Omi-maru*. Captain Keith is in command.

A Chinese who snatched a purse from Mrs. Sousa, of Belilios Terrace, was at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, four hours in the stocks, and twelve strokes with the birch.

The Philippine launch *Star of Mindoro*, which went ashore on Manbaroo reef, is a total loss. The jagged rocks of the reef have torn the little craft apart and the surf has carried the battered hulk high up on the beach.

A boy who stole a pair of white shoes belonging to an Indian who had left them to dry in a passage in Des Vœux Road Central was ordered to receive twelve strokes with the birch and to be detained for forty-eight hours.

A wireless telegraphy station is being installed by the Americans in Peking on that part of the city wall near the American Barracks. It is reported that the apparatus is powerful enough to communicate with Shanghai.

A telegram from Peking to the *Orientalist Lloyd* says:—"The appointment of Sir Francis Piggott, late Chief Judge of the Supreme Court in Hongkong, to be Legal Adviser to the Chinese Government, is imminent."

Up to the 19th inst., Mr. A. W. U. Pope, who is acting as local secretary in Shanghai of the Chamberlain Empire Skilling Birthday Fund, had received nearly 100 names. It was intended to close the fund last Saturday.

In view of the opening of the Panama Canal in a couple of years, the authorities of the Yokohama Harbour Office, finding it necessary to provide more extensive anchorage for shipping, have already drawn up a plan to extend the harbour limits.

The final of the lawn bowls open championship has now been reached. W. Russell, of Kowloon, beat T. Bateman, of Taikeo, on the Police Green by 21 points to 5. Russell and Pitt, of the Police, meet in the final on a date to be arranged by the committee.

The Chinese arrested by the Hongkong Police for the murder of a wealthy compatriot at Singapore last year was brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday. His Worship made an order that the prisoner be sent to Singapore, there to stand his trial.

Towkay Low Ban Leek of Ipoh has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for bribing Mr. Hunter of the Chandu Department. Mr. Hunter in his evidence stated that accused attempted to bribe him with \$800, and two other officers with \$20,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

Among the subscribers of the capital of the new Franco-Japanese Bank, says a Japanese journal, are the Central Mining Company, the Persian Bank, Sir Ernest Cassel, Mr. C. S. Addis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. Gordon, of Gordon, Panmure & Co., and French, Swiss, Russian and German bankers.

Inspector Fenton placed two coolies before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of depositing rubbish in front of a house in Mosque Street. It was stated that this practice had given a lot of trouble and had caused disease in that locality. The defendants were fined two dollars each.

Judgment has been given in H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, in favour of S. A. Serebrinkoff against Messrs. Samuel & Co., Ltd., for 3,000 roubles in respect of remuneration and Tls. 15,000 as commission. Plaintiff alleged that he had been wrongfully dismissed from his position as the firm's agent at Harbinovsk in Siberia.

The engagement is announced in New York of Mr. Charles R. Scott, of the International Banking Corporation, to Mrs. Ripley, widow of the late Sidney Dillon Ripley and daughter of the late Henry B. Hyde, founder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.A. The wedding is to take place early in September.

A great sensation has been caused at Ipoh by the conviction of Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald, Assistant Superintendent of the Perak Chandu Department, on a charge of accepting an illegal gratification. A sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment was passed. An appeal was lodged and accused liberated on bail, which was fixed at \$5,000.

In the list of successful candidates who have secured the B.Sc. degree of London University this summer, there appears the name of Mr. Albert Ahwee, a former student of Queen's College, Hongkong, who has graduated in the Faculty of Engineering. Mr. Ahwee has been an undergraduate of King's College, London, for the past three years, and he obtained a first-class in civil engineering, hydraulics, heat engines, railways, docks, structures and municipal work, in the final exams. Before returning to China, Mr. Ahwee intends to take up post-graduate work in Europe and America, and will probably specialise in the economics of railway engineering.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

We have received from the American Consulate General the following typhoon warnings transmitted from the Manila Observatory:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel moving North. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Northern Ladrone or Mariana Islands. Direction unknown.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

The Bandmann Opera Company made a welcome re-appearance in Hongkong last night when they presented "The Mouse." To a large and appreciative audience. This pretty opera, which made such a great hit in London, scored a great success when it was introduced in the Far East, and Hongkong has not neglected to pay its tribute to the work of the author and the composer of this charming production. The performance went with a pleasing swing from start to finish, and the artistes deserved the unstinted applause with which their work was greeted. His Excellency the Governor and Lady May were present.

To-night the piece is "The Count of Luxembourg."

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT MACAO.

We learn that a murder was perpetrated at a Chinese Club in Macao last week. A wealthy Chinaman, living in Chinese territory near Macao, and who is stated to have subscribed liberally to the revolutionary funds, was invited to a social gathering at the Chinese Club in Macao. As he did not return home as soon as expected, his wife came to Macao to make inquiries. The Chinese Club was found to be closed, a strange circumstance which excited some suspicion, and when the premises were entered the missing man's body was found. It bore evidence that he had been stabbed to death.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN KWANGTUNG.

A correspondent writing from Moi-yen (Kwangtung) says:—

The Yen-chong elected last year was superseded this week by an official sent from Canton. The new Yen-chong has been here two or three weeks, but the old Magistrate refused to yield up the seal of office until a peremptory telegram came from Canton ordering him to be arrested and taken to the capital for trial. Since then he has been a fugitive from justice, going from one hiding-place to another.

The authority of the provincial government is recognized here now to a much greater extent than it was a few months ago.

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

LONDON, August 26th.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking wires that Dr. Sun Yat Sen and President Yuan Shih-kai have conferred for many hours. Both afterwards declared that they were in perfect agreement on all important questions.

THE KAISER INDISPOSED.

LONDON, August 26th.
A Berlin dispatch states that owing to a cold, accompanied by muscular rheumatism, the Kaiser has been prevented from participating in the annual manoeuvres. This is the first time in his reign that His Majesty has failed to participate in the manoeuvres.

THE BALKAN UNREST.

TURKS MASSACRE SERBIANS.
LONDON, August 26th.
A message from Belgrade states that the Turks attacked the Serbians at Sjenitz in the vilayet of Kossovo, massacring many of the population.

The Serbian Cabinet has met to discuss the situation.

CLAMOURING FOR WAR.

A Belgrade dispatch says that in consequence of the attack on Sjenitz a crowd of 5,000 persons paraded the streets of the capital clamouring for war.

BELLICOSE SPEECHES IN SOFIA.

It is reported from Sofia that representatives of all parties from all the towns of Bulgaria have had a meeting in Sofia. Belliçose speeches were delivered and a resolution was passed demanding the mobilisation of the army, also that urgent representations be made to the Powers regarding the autonomy of Macedonia, and that a declaration of war be made against Turkey if there was no response.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika telegraphs that Djavid Pasha has entered Berana unopposed, the Montenegrins having dispersed.

HOLIDAYS POSTPONED.

From Constantinople it is reported that in view of the continued effervescence in Bulgaria regarding the Kotevna massacre, the Tsar Ferdinand and M. Guechoff will remain in Sofia.

Turkish officers are determined to resist any suggestions in the direction of decentralisation arising out of Count Berchtold's proposal.

TROUBLED MOROCCO.

LONDON, August 26th.
It appears that the French Consul and his companions at Marrakesh attempted to leave the city, but were stopped some miles from the city and obliged to return. The Pretender's forces continue to besiege Kaid El Glawi's house.

LATER.

Colonel Mangin's expeditionary force came into contact with the advanced posts of El Hiba, the Pretender, ten miles from Sakelaba, and repulsed them, capturing banners and a quantity of ammunition. El Glawi has handed over to El Hiba nine Frenchmen. It is not mentioned whether the Consul is among them. El Hiba has promised to protect the Frenchmen and to convey them to the coast.

RESTORING LONDON'S TELEGRAM SERVICE.

LONDON, August 26th.
Engineers are working strenuously night and day restoring the fused wires at the new General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, and it is hoped that the normal telegraph service will be resumed to-day.

A Chinese contemporary begins an article in advocacy of woman suffrage with the following sapient observation:—"It is an undeniable fact that China's weakness is due half to her men and half to her women. If China is to be strong her two sexes must wake up and discharge their respective responsibilities. Last year this expectation might have seemed too extravagant, but now it is quite within possibility."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PANAMA CANAL BILL.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

LONDON, August 26th.

A Reuter's message from Washington states that President Taft has signed the Panama Canal Bill and has sent to Congress a memorandum suggesting the advisability of passing a resolution declaring that measure as not being considered by this Government as a violation of the Treaty. The memorandum points out that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty provided that no discrimination be made by the United States against other nations. The measure applied not to what the country gives its own nationals, but to the treatment it extends to other nations. There was nothing in the Treaty preventing other nations from extending favours to their shipping using the Canal. The British protest leads to the absurd conclusion that this Government after the construction and maintenance and defence of the Canal finds itself shorn of the right to deal with its own commerce in its own way.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

The hopelessly involved parliamentary tangle has prevented the expected adjournment of Congress *sine die*, and both Houses were to re-assemble on Monday.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

It is expected that Great Britain will propose the submission of the whole case to The Hague tribunal.

GUARDING AGAINST AIRSHIPS.

BRITISH NAVAL PROVISIONS.

LONDON, August 26th.

The newspapers state that the battleships in the current year's programme will be provided with curved armoured upperdeck and funnel protection against airships.

BRITISH MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, August 26th.

Despite the floods and the lateness of the harvest, it is announced that the manoeuvres fixed for September in East Anglia will not be postponed. His Majesty will be present. He will reside temporarily at Trinity College, Cambridge.

"THE TERRIBLE MONTH."

LONDON, August 26th.

The torrential rains have forced the Guards encamped at Swaffham, Norfolk, for manoeuvres, to abandon their tents and sleep in public rooms, schools, and barns. The 1st Coldstream Guards took train for barracks.

THE LATE "GENERAL" BOOTH.

LONDON, August 26th.

References were made to the late "General" Booth from the pulpits of all denominations on Sunday, in which tributes were paid to his missionary zeal.

THE EASTBOURNE TRAGEDY.

LONDON, August 26th.

Interest in the recent Eastbourne tragedy has been e-awakened by a police announcement that "Murray" has been identified through the handwriting in a letter found in a vase as the brother of a Miss Money, a book-keeper at a Battersea milk shop, who was found dead in Merstham tunnel on September 24th, 1905, in circumstances hitherto unexplained. "Murray" was formerly a dairyman in London and was not connected with the army. His relatives were not aware that he was passing under an assumed name, but they did not know much about his movements.

THE CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THE PROPOSED GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY.

The *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese newspaper which is regarded as being frequently "inspired" by the Government, discusses, in a leading article, the proposed subsidy to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. We quote the following extract *verbatim* to know what it is difficult to pretend to know what kind of a subsidy the Government will grant to the Company, but it would seem not out of place here to offer one or two suggestions. In one way the Government may help the Company by placing a higher tonnage charge on all ships flying foreign flags, and carrying coastal trade in China, or by reducing the present charges on the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. It would be going too far if the country should reserve all the coastal trade privileges to her own companies as it is done by all the maritime nations. Some special rights, however, may be given to the Chinese Company as its exclusive right, for instance, to transport "tribute rice" and coal from Chinese mines. In this way the Company's business will be maintained and improved.

A better and more effective method for both the Government and the Company would be to advance a sum of money without interest to the Company under certain conditions. The opening of the Panama Canal must have an important effect upon ocean freights and ocean routes and should justify at least one Chinese shipping company to carry on trade to and through the Canal. To help the Chinese company to extend its trading route should be the aim of the Government since it means to subsidize it. Four to six modern liners should be built by the Company in a reliable foreign firm at the cost of say, six to ten million dollars. Arrangements should be made with the firm whereby one fourth of the total cost be paid at the signing of the contract and one fourth at the time of delivery, while the balance by five yearly instalments. The Government should undertake to pay for the company the sum of money at the signing of the contract and the company need not pay back to the Government for a period of ten years. The company shall be obliged to insure all the new ships and to turn over to the Government when emergency requires it. It shall carry postal packets free of charge and shall provide facilities for the training of naval students and marines by the Government. These conditions shall hold good as long as the company is unable to pay back the money advanced by the Government. There will be no difficulty whatever in getting a shipbuilding company to sign the contract so long as the unpaid balance is secured by the vessels fully insured. This moral and financial support by the Government will at once restore the shareholders' confidence in the company, and strengthen its credit abroad.

"Although this does not mean any protection for the Chinese coasting vessels yet it is a wise and timely thing for the Government to do."

FOREIGN LOANS TO CHINA.

AN INTIMATION TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Under instructions from H.B.M. Minister, Sir E. H. Fraser, H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai calls the attention of British subjects to the following extract from a memorandum, dated July 25th, which he has received from the Wai Chiao Pu:

"In order, therefore, to guard against possible abuses, it is necessary to re-affirm the existing stipulation and to state definitely that in future no foreign loan contracted though under commercial management, can be valid unless it has been submitted to, and allowed by, the Central Government, and also that foreign merchants, before concluding the terms of any loan, must report to the Minister of their nationality at Peking and request him to ascertain definitely whether Government has given its sanction to the transaction, before undertaking to take the loan, with a view to securing satisfactory safeguards."

This, the Consul adds, is merely a re-affirmation of the principle which has long obtained and is published for the information and guidance of British subjects.

UNREST IN INDO-CHINA.

The Governor of Cochinchina in opening the ordinary session of the Conseil Colonial, said in the course of his address:

"We must take more notice of the acts of certain emissaries who have come here from Annam, Tonkin, from Siam or from the southern provinces of China, and who have been trying to create, in native circles, a sort of national movement in favour of the Annamite reformers. Correspondence seized, allowed me to take account of the rent activity shown by these agents, of the encouragement they have received, and of the material results they have obtained hitherto. We must occupy ourselves with these matters, but certainly they do not constitute of themselves an immediate peril. The tranquillity of the country rests on a solid basis and is not at the mercy of passing incidents. An immediate good sense is no longer to be led astray by puerile promises."

INDIAN CHIEF'S GIFT FOR EDUCATION.

A letter from the private secretary to the Maharaja Sindha of Gwalior was read at a Court of Edinburgh University last month, announcing that his Highness had been pleased to make a donation of £4,000 in aid of a lectureship in military subjects in the University.

The donation was accepted with thanks.

JAPAN AND THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN KOREA.

In an article relating to the charge made by missionaries in Korea, dealt with in our yesterday's issue, the *Japan Chronicle*, answering a Seoul contemporary, says:

We do not believe that the Japanese authorities have any antipathy to Christianity as a religion. Like Mr. Fukuzawa, they have no objection to foster a religion whose doctrines they consider erroneous for the sake of the secondary benefits to be obtained thereby. Like Mr. Tokunomi, they hold that the statesman should utilise religions of all varieties to advance the interests of the State. But a religion which does not fall into the Japanese scheme of things, which is independent of State control and uses text-books not submitted to State censorship, that religion is a danger, and if it cannot be extirpated it must be rigidly repressed and its converts continually intimidated. On the other hand, if the Christian missionary churches will place themselves under Government control, the authorities will be very kind. All that is necessary will be for the churches to become a part of the official organization. Substantial subsidies may even be given in return for the nomination of pastors by the Government, the appointment of which upon which worship may be conducted, the selection of Christian manuals of devotion, the censorship of hymn-books in the churches and of text-books in the schools, the exclusion from the Bible of those unfortunate passages about little David and the stone with which he killed Goliath or how the Jews returned from captivity and recovered their fatherland. With these trifling concessions granted, the Government-General would no longer be open to the suspicion of antipathy to Christianity; it might even be declared a religion particularly suited to Koreans, and favoured in every way. But a creed which is independent of the State, which is a private obligation on individuals, which does not invite policemen to its meetings, which involves the inconvenience of white men being scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, witnessing things that are not for publication but only for practice—why, in a country where the guardian is the personification of paternal benevolence and the police inspector a deity, such a creed does not properly fit into the scheme of things.

A STORY OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

One of the oldest foreign residents in Kobe, Mr. J. Dick, informs the *Japan Chronicle* that in regard to the stories of the late Emperor's unaffected geniality with those who had the honour to be brought into his presence, an incident which occurred in 1872 fully bears out the statements which have been made in this connection. In 1871 Mr. Dick was in the service of the Lighthouse Department, and in that year he lit the light at Tsurugizaki, at the entrance to the Gulf of Tokyo. One day in 1872 Mr. Dick received notice that the Emperor was coming to inspect the lighthouse in a day or two. There was no time to make any elaborate arrangements for his Majesty's reception; the villagers around the beach with a will to get the good order, and that is all that could be done. A day or two later the Japanese warship came to a standstill off the lighthouse, and the Emperor, accompanied by Ito Hirobumi—who a few years previously had been Governor of Hyogo-ken, and was then Senior Vice-Minister of Public Works—came ashore, attended by a number of naval officers. His Majesty walked up the beach to the lighthouse, and Mr. Dick, as keeper of the light, was called upon to explain the working of the apparatus. He acted as interpreter. Even to-day, Mr. Dick recalls the interest his Majesty took in the lighthouse, and in the foreign house-occupied by Mr. Dick and his family. This little dwelling was probably the first foreign-style house the Emperor had ever been in, and his Majesty, attended only by Ito, and accompanied by the lighthouse-keeper, made a thorough inspection of the whole place. Mr. Dick says that his Majesty's visit was a most pleasurable occasion; there was no ceremony or restraint shown by anyone. The Emperor chatted genially with Ito, and—through that distinguished interpreter—asked the lighthouse-keeper many questions which indicated the great interest he took in all he saw. This visit over, his Majesty walked down again to the beach, and went back to the warship and to Tokyo, the villagers gathering on the hillside to watch the coming and going of their Imperial master.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:

There is a continuance of the better feeling reported in our last issue, and this has now extended to the Yangtze provinces. Szechwan, however, is backward in demand, the report being that money in that province is still very scarce, the likelihood being that the military expenditure in Tibet has drained a good deal of silver away from the former part of the country. However, as soon as the Yangtze is low enough, it is expected that some fair quantities of produce will be coming down, to be exchanged against imports. In the North some heavy rains and a flooded state of the country round both Tientsin and in lower Manchuria have acted as a temporary quietus to the demand, and it remains to be seen what the damage to the growing crops is before buyers for that part will enter into fresh commitments. Chefoo and Tsingtau continue to show gradual and steady improvement in off-take.

The general agricultural condition throughout the country, with the exception of the North as just referred to, continues to be most favourable.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

VOTES OF CONDOLENCE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords the MARQUESS OF CREW moved: "That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty to convey to his Majesty the expression of the deep regret with which this House has learned the news of the death of his Majesty's ally and friend the Emperor of Japan, and to pray his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to express to his Majesty the present Emperor the profound sympathy of this House with the Imperial Family and with the Government and people of Japan." The noble Marquess said: "The whole country has seen with deep interest and with profound regret the news of the sad event which has plunged into sorrow the friendly people of Japan. The historical imagination of everybody must be stirred by a break such as this in the succession to an ancient dynasty which was already old when Rome was still the mistress of the Western world and of the fringe of the Eastern world; and our own sympathies, our political sympathies, are affected by the disappearance of a Sovereign who has been for years a faithful friend and ally of this country. It is impossible that any contemporary can attempt to offer an adequate description of the marvellous changes which took place during the reign of the late Emperor. It must be left to the future to do justice to the wonderful blending in Japan of the old and the new, the retention of so many things of value accompanied by a series of progressive changes such as in other times and countries have not been brought about by the most wild and most violent revolution. We have to go back in recollection to the reign of our own King Alfred to find anything like a comparable instance of the concentration and regeneration of a people in the lifetime of one ruler and under his auspices; and to find a comparison far nearer our own time, we are reminded, in thinking of his late Majesty the Emperor, that another Sovereign, German Emperor William I., was like the Emperor who has just departed, the centre of great events and the making of a new nation, while being content to leave the need of much popular recognition and applause to the statesmen and warriors who helped in the accomplishment of those great events. People in this country know but little of the personality of the late Emperor, but we are told that in all the relations of life, as the father of his people, in the domestic surroundings of his home, as a sharer in the many activities of his people, and as a patron and in some degree himself a proficient in the culture of letters, he won the regard of all his people. We all know that in Japan the phrase 'the divinity which hedges a King' is not merely, as it might be elsewhere, an expression of romantic loyalty, but presents the profound conviction of a whole people, and therefore with all the deeper sympathy we offer the condolence of this House to his Majesty the Emperor who has just succeeded, to the whole of his Royal House, and to the people of Japan, and by this Address we beg our own honoured Sovereign to express as the representative of our whole people the sentiments of the entire country."

The MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE—I beg to second the motion which has just been made. We shall all of us, I am sure without distinction of party, desire to assure his Majesty the King of the regret with which we have learned of the death of his Royal ally and friend. We shall also wish to convey our sympathy to the Royal mourners and to the Government and people of Japan. The events of the last few years have drawn the two countries together. Probably within so short a time, two nations have been so suddenly drawn together and united by so firm a friendship. To develop that friendship would have been remarkable even if the two nations concerned had been Western nations; it is more noteworthy still when we consider not only the position of the two countries upon the map of the world, but the fact that until quite recent times Japan was so politically remote from this country as she is widely divided from it geographically. At this moment the two countries are on such terms that no public misfortune can befall one without deeply moving the people of the other. Such a public misfortune has befallen the Japanese Empire by the loss of her Sovereign, who had found only with the inspiring people not only with the profoundest patriotism for himself. The deepest personal regard for himself. The Emperor has been gathered to his ancestors after a long and eventful reign, wonderful in its vicissitudes, glorious in its achievements, for it fell to the lot of the late Emperor to see a complete political transformation in the Government and the Constitution of his country, to see that country emerge triumphantly from a series of great historical struggles, and to see her promoted to a place among the Great Powers of the world. In all these great events the late Emperor bore a dignified and momentous part. He was able to combine both in his public and his private life the part of an Eastern Sovereign clothed, as the noble Marquess told us a moment ago, in the eyes of his people with almost divine attributes, with the part of a Constitutional ruler whom any civilized community would gladly have welcomed. If it were appropriate to draw from the literature of the West an epitaph for an Eastern Ruler, we might almost venture to put into the mouth of the late Emperor the noble words Virgil put into the mouth of a dying Queen:

"Et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago."

We all desire to lay at the feet of the Japanese Royal Family and the people of Japan the expression of our regret, and to assure them that the universal sorrow of which we receive such moving and pathetic accounts finds an echo in our hearts. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. ASQUITH moved—"That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty to convey to his Majesty the expression of the deep regret with which this House has learned the news of the death of his Majesty's ally and friend the Emperor of Japan, and to pray his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to express to his Majesty the present Emperor the profound sympathy of this House with the Imperial Family and with the Government and people of Japan." He said: "The death of the Emperor of Japan marks the close of the most memorable reign in modern history. The representative of the most ancient dynasty of the world, whose annals go back 2,000 years, experienced during the years which passed since he succeeded his father a series of changes for which it would be difficult to find a parallel both in status of a Sovereign and the development of a people. The Emperor was to his subjects when he ascended the Throne the sacred embodiment of a secular tradition which dominated, as it continues to do to-day, the imagination and commanded the reverence of Japan and which has for centuries ceased to have any effective relation with the actual government of the country. He witnessed in less than 50 years his own transformation from a semi-divine, carefully sequestered figure, in the background of a national life, into a constitutional monarch, who, without losing any of the attributes of his ancestral position, became the main-spring, the central force, the pioneer, and the leader of a transformation at least as vital and as complete in every department of activity, political, social, industrial, intellectual, and moral of his inherited dominion. Under his rule—how far from his own direct and personal initiative, how far from his sagacious and intuitive selection of wise and prescient counsellors, history may some day pronounce—Japan has emerged from a seclusion which seemed inaccessible and beyond the reach of chance or change into the forefront of the family of nations. (Hear, hear.) It has become a great naval and military power with a splendid record of stubborn and disciplined heroism and to-day in all its other aspects and relations in close and vital touch with the currents and movements of our modern life. I cannot recall the name of any ruler in history within the limits of whose single reign progress so vast and so much needed both to his own subjects and to mankind has been attained. But, while we join in the general tribute of the whole civilized world to this supreme and perhaps unexampled achievement, we may be permitted to add a special acknowledgment of our own. Ten years ago Japan became bound to us by a treaty of alliance. Twice since then that alliance has been renewed and extended, and after a testing experience it rests to-day upon a firm and, as I hope and believe, upon an enduring foundation. (Hear, hear.) It is an alliance not for aggression or provocation, but for defence of common interests, for the development of humane ideals and, above all, for the safeguarding and preservation of peace. We, in this House of Commons, tender to our allies and friends in the Far East an assurance of our profound sympathy with them in their bereavement, and beg them to believe that we honour with them the imperishable memory of the great Ruler whom they have lost. (Hear, hear.)"

Mr. BOWEN LAW—I rise to second the motion which has just been proposed by the Prime Minister. The right hon. gentleman has referred in striking and eloquent language to the great changes in the position of Japan which have occurred during the life-time and under the inspiration of the late Emperor. Those changes—changes emphasized by victories in peace, scarcely less renowned than those in war—have been deep and great, but in one respect in the devotion of the Japanese people to the person of their Sovereign there has been no change. In the case of the predecessors of the late Emperor, that devotion, as the Prime Minister has indicated, was in the nature of a religion, and it was nourished in mystery, for they lived their lives behind a veil which for centuries was never broken. The late Emperor tore down the barrier which separated him from the life of his countrymen, and the Japanese people to-day are mourning the loss not only of the representative of the oldest dynasty in the world, but of a man who has devoted his life to the service of his country. As an ally of Japan, under an alliance formed by one Government and carried further by another, an alliance which in troublous times has done much to secure the peace of the East, we share in the loss and we sympathize with the grief of the Japanese people. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was agreed to.

SLEEP OF HEALTH.

A very famous doctor summarises the secret of longevity in the following nineteen rules:

- 1.—Eight hours' sleep;
- 2.—Sleep on the right side;
- 3.—Keep the bedroom window open all night;
- 4.—Have a mat to the bedroom door;
- 5.—Do not have the bedstead against the wall;
- 6.—No cold tub in the morning but a bath at the temperature of the body;
- 7.—Exercise before breakfast;
- 8.—Eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked;
- 9.—(For adults) Drink no milk;
- 10.—Eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs;
- 11.—Avoid intoxicants, which destroy those cells;
- 12.—Daily exercise in the open air;
- 13.—Allow no pet animals in living rooms—they are apt to carry about disease germs;
- 14.—Live in the country if possible;
- 15.—Watch the three D's—drinking, water, damp, and drains;
- 16.—Change of occupation;
- 17.—Take frequent and short holidays;
- 18.—Limit your ambitions; and
- 19.—Keep your temper.

THE PEKING EXECUTIONS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL.

The *China Republican* publishes the following translation of the sentence, pronounced by Yuan Shih-kai and published by his order by the Captain General of the Peking Gendarmerie:—"On the 15th inst., a martial order was received from the President which states that he is in receipt of a telegram from Vice-President Li, dated the 13th inst., which reads as follows:—"

"Chang Cheng-wu took part in the Wu-chang rising, when he was a teacher of an elementary school, rising eventually to Assistant Military Commissioner. Although he has done meritorious service, yet he monopolizes power and cultivates confederates, giving free vent to his habit of insolence and insubordination. He embezzled large sums of money when he went to Shanghai to purchase arms. In connection with the two attempts at rebellion in Wu-chang, he intrigued and incited the Officers' Union in secret to rise against the authorities. Fortunately the Union, being righteous, has not been influenced by him. Yuan-hung, have generously tolerated him more than once. I have appointed him to investigate frontier affairs, and thus an order has been issued by the President sending him to Mongolia. But Chang-wu has advanced other demands, he became angry and returned to Hupeh upon a single word not being agreeable to him. His self-will may be understood. Now he has even spread sedition among the soldiers, conspired with the local characters of the place and secretly plotted against the Government. His heart is like that of a wild wolf. He takes advantage of the name of the political party as well as the praise of the Press to gain his ends and cover his plotting. I am tired both of dissuading him and taking precautions against him. It is fortunate that my officers and men are all loyal and my intelligence department is quick and clever; so all his machinations have been brought to light and the Hupuh populace has been preserved by Heaven. Nevertheless, as the chief evil-doer is not yet killed, during the present unsettled state of the country it would be fatal to risk any longer permitting him to have another chance. To love him is impossible, but to be patient I dare not. I beg you to execute his fellow-conspirator, Fang Wei, at the same time. Apart from these, all other men accompanying them are deeply trusted by me. Should they desire to return home, please supply funds and send them away. Though Chang Cheng-wu is to be killed as demanded by law, yet his service still remains unimpaired. The men under him are all innocent. I will arrange the affairs of his funeral, provide for his family and give to his followers the means of getting a livelihood. I am an unworthy man; and being put at the head of the officers, I feel ashamed of myself for being so devoid of tact that the heroic mover of the revolution has changed to chief offender. I request that I be punished so as to appease the soul of the deceased."

"I find that Chang Cheng-wu, having done service, should be forgiven and so as to be a great man ultimately. Having considered the matter carefully, I come to the same conclusion as the Vice-President that 'To love him is impossible, etc.' I am compelled to order the Peking Gendarmerie to obey this document."

"This yamen (Peking Gendarmerie) has, therefore, to execute Chang Cheng-wu and Fang Wei by shooting them. Their funeral will be carried out on the scale of that of a General."

THE HAKKAS.

AN INTERESTING ESSAY.

In the current number of *The Chinese Recorder* the Rev. George Campbell, in an article on the "Origin and Migrations of the Hakkas," gives a great deal of valuable information, the result evidently of a careful study of the subject, respecting this interesting people, whom he describes as numerous, intelligent and enterprising. According to Mr. Broomhall, the author of "The Chinese Empire," there are fifteen millions of Chinese who speak the Hakka dialect. The "Encyclopedia of Missions" says that they "are a peculiar race or tribe, inhabiting the mountains near Canton, and Swatow; who are of a lower social rank than the Chinese."

According to Mr. Campbell the Hakkas themselves take much interest in establishing their descent from purely Chinese ancestors, but Chinese writers have maintained that they were not of Chinese stock, being quite different from the Cantonese, and it is easy to understand that the traditional antipathy of the Cantonese for the Hakkas has something to do with this widespread impression that they are a mongrel race, more civilized than the aboriginals, but hardly entitled to rank with the Chinese.

We have not sufficient space in this brief notice of Mr. Campbell's scholarly article to follow him as he traces in detail the stream of Hakka immigration to its source. The article should be of absorbing interest to all who have studied the subject and will well repay their careful perusal.

Referring to their intelligence and culture it is asserted that "where whole districts are peopled by Hakkas we find communities maintaining quite as high a level of education and culture as can be found in the province. The artisans are as skilful as any in China. Strictly an inland people, they have not produced such great merchants as are found in Canton, Swatow, or Amoy, but there is no reason to think that they lack business capacity. The railroad between Chao-choufu and Swatow was built by Hakka contractors and is now owned and largely manned by Hakkas. The military genius of the race was not exhausted when it furnished the great leaders of the Taiping rebellion. The political aptitude of the Hakkas is unquestioned; they take to politics as naturally as do the Irish in America."

Of late years the Hakkas have gone abroad in vast numbers. Next to the Cantonese, they are the most widely scattered of any of the Chinese. In some Hakka districts it would be easier to find a family where every male was abroad than to find one utterly unrepresented in foreign parts."

Mr. Campbell concludes his able article by expressing the opinion that the Hakkas are certainly a very distinct and virile strain of the Chinese race. The circumstances of their origin and migrations go far to account for their pride of race and martial spirit. Probably they never had the custom of foot-binding. It is safe to predict that Hakkas will play an increasingly important part in the progress and elevation of the Chinese people.

INTIMATIONS

RASH ON FACE
HANDS AND BODY

Red Patches with White, Dry Scab, Like Dandruff on Head, Very Itchy. After Using Cuticura Remedies for One Week Was Entirely Cured.

"I suffered very much from eczema for eight or nine months. A rash appeared on my face, hands, scalp and on my body. It formed red patches with a white, dry scab. It was like dandruff on the head, very itchy at times. I tried several kinds of medicines and ointments, also got some doctor's medicine, but none of them did me any good, and I got no relief. I saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Ointment and Ointment in the paper, so I got a box of Cuticura Remedies. After using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills for one week, I was entirely cured, and have had no trouble since." (Signed) Edmund Fitzpatrick White, Newmarket, Chesham, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, July 14, 1911.

CURED BABY IN A WEEK

"My baby's head was nothing but a mass of scab all over, and it worried me to look at it. I got a little Cuticura Ointment and found it was doing good so I bought two more boxes and it healed. After using the Cuticura Ointment a few days the scab came right off, leaving his head quite bald. Now he has a head as clean and smooth as if he had never had any scab at all, and the hair is quite thick and lovely and long. He is a lovely baby now. We had used so many other kinds of ointment, but it was of no use, and the Cuticura Remedies cured my baby in a week. I advise anyone who has such trouble to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. L. Hall, Whiting Yard, Bealmeister, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 20, 1911. Samples with 32¢ box free from nearest depot: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Bldg., London; R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W.; Lennan, Ltd., Cape Town; Muller, Hackett & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U.S.A.

Chs. J. Gaupp
& Co.,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHATER ROAD.

Always have on hand a very large complete stock of

SCIENTIFIC AND

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS

Transits, Levels, Plane Tables, Prismatic and

Sight Compasses, Hand Levels, &c., &c.)

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AND MATERIAL

(T Squares, Set Squares, Straight Edges

Scales, Inks, &c., &c.)

AGENTS FOR—

W. F. STANLEY & Co., LTD.

LONDON.

E. R. WATTS & SON, LTD.

LONDON.

WE ELIMINATE

GUESSWORK

BY USING

THE LATEST

AND MOST

SCIENTIFIC

APPLIANCES

In testing the sight for glasses. Your

eyesight is the most precious of your

senses and you cannot afford to jeopardize

it by using incorrect lenses or ill-fitting

frames. We are competent professionally,

and we have the equipment to satisfy

ourselves and to satisfy YOU what is

best for your eyes. If a physician is

needed we will so advise you. Lenses

ground and polished on the premises.

CLARK & Co.

SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

108 BLOOMSBURY, CHATER RD.

HONGKONG

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P.O. Box, 55. Telephone No. 18. Telegraphic Address: Press.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

NEW First Class SIX ROOM HOUSES in Cameron Road, Kowloon, from the 1st of October next. Moderate rent. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION. 2, Seymour Road, Hongkong. Kowloon, 27th August, 1912. [1020]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 28th August, 1912, commencing at 11 A.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, A QUANTITY OF SUMMER AND AUTUMN MATERIAL (Best English Woollens), comprising— BLUE SERGES, WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, TWEEDS, &c., in suit lengths. Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1912. [1019]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "INDIA," Captain G. W. Gordon, R.N.R., will leave for Shanghai on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to H. W. D. SHALLARD, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 26th August, 1912. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KOREA," FROM SAN FRANCISCO VIA JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned Vessel having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature and take delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Cargo remaining undelivered MONDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon, will be subject to storage and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All cargo and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown SATURDAY, 31st inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be filed on or before 26th Sept., otherwise they will not be recognized.

FRED J. HALTON, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1912. [1017]

NOTICE.

OWING to the construction of an underground PUBLIC LATRINE near the Central Fire Brigade Station, it is hereby notified that, on and after the 1st September next and until further Notice, the Western end of Wellington Street will be CLOSED to Vehicular Traffic.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Public Works Office, Hongkong, 23rd August, 1912. [1012]

NOTICE.

MR. W. LOGAN having resigned his appointment with this Company as from the 15th June, 1912. We hereby Give Notice that his Power of Attorney is withdrawn.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 20th August, 1912. [1004]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Furnished or Unfurnished.

"LEWKNOR," No. 116, The PEAK. Possession October 15th, 1912. Full Particulars of Price or Rent can be obtained from Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Solicitors, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 14th August, 1912. [993]

TO BE SOLD.

AT THE PEAK. HOUSES and a BUILDING SITE. DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors, 2, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, 13th August, 1912. [982]

LIGHTERAGE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN Co. undertake every description of lighter work, including transhipments in the Harbour, delivery to any water frontage in the Colony, and conveyance to Canton and West River ports. Small quantities handled and specially low rates quoted for large quantities.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. H. N. COOPER, THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES Situate and being Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12, Mosque Street, VICTORIA, HONGKONG, to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION

FRIDAY, the 30th day of August, 1912, at 12 o'clock Noon, IN SIX LOTS, BY Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, At their Auction Rooms, at No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Central.

The Properties consist of:— Lot 1.—The piece of ground and premises thereon known as No. 12, Mosque Street, with the appurtenances thereto held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st September, 1857, and registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Together with a small strip of ground adjoining intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Total Area, 2,034 square feet or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent, \$4.00 per annum. Lot 2.—The piece of ground and premises thereon known as No. 10, Mosque Street, with the appurtenances thereto held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st September, 1857, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 1 OF SECTION A OF SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Together with a small strip of ground adjoining intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 2 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Total Area, 2,119 square feet or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent, \$1.15 per annum. Lot 3.—The piece of ground and premises thereon known as No. 8, Mosque Street, with the appurtenances thereto held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st September, 1857, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF SUBSECTION 3 OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Together with a small strip of ground adjoining intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 3 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Total area, 2,157 square feet or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent, \$1.13 per annum. Lot 4.—The piece of ground and premises thereon known as No. 6, Mosque Street, with the appurtenances thereto held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st September, 1857, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SECTION C OF SUBSECTION 3 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Together with a small strip of ground adjoining intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 4 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Total Area, 2,180 square feet or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent, \$1.29 per annum. Lot 5.—The piece of ground and premises thereon known as No. 4, Mosque Street, with the appurtenances thereto held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st September, 1857, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as SECTION C OF SUBSECTION 3 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Together with a small strip of ground adjoining intended to be registered in the Land Office as SUBSECTION 5 OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Total Area, 2,168 square feet or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent, \$1.28 per annum. Lot 6.—The piece of ground and premises thereon known as No. 2, Mosque Street, with the appurtenances thereto held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 1st September, 1857, and intended to be registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SUBSECTION 3 (OR THE REMAINING PORTION) OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Together with a small strip of ground adjoining intended to be registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION B OF INLAND LOT No. 58. Total Area, 2,851 square feet or thereabouts.

Proportion of Crown Rent, \$1.63 per annum. The Properties are sold subject to the right of way of adjoining owners along the basement floors on the south side thereof.

The Sale Plan showing the above mentioned Lots may be inspected before the Sale either at the Office of Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Vaux Road, Central, Vendors' Solicitors, or at the Office of Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1912. [988]

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 97.

FURNITURE DEPT.

NOW SHOWING

ALL BRASS

ARABIAN and FOUR POST BEDSTEADS.

CHAIN, BOX SPRING and HAIR MATTRESSES.

BLACK and BRASS BEDSTEADS.

TEAKWOOD BEDSTEADS.

HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS.

and

CHILDREN'S COTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. GEO. P. LAMBERT has received instructions from Messrs. PERCY SMITH, SETH and FLEMING, Liquidators of GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation), to Sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 29th August, 1912, at 12 o'clock (Noon), at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Registered as Marine Lot 285, containing an area of 201,132 square feet (or thereabouts). Annual Crown Rent \$2,069—held under a Crown Lease for Seventy-Five Years from 31st March, 1904.

The above lot has a well-built seawall and is very suitable for Godowns or Factories.

A permanent Pier. For further particulars apply to GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer, or PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING, The Liquidators, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1912. [1006]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1912, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Mount Parish and May Road respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale.	Register No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Area in Square Feet.	Useful Price.
1.	100	Mount Parish, May Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	2 1/4	10,000	1,500
2.	101	Mount Parish, May Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	2 1/4	10,000	1,500

BACON!

SUGAR CURED

BREAKFAST BACON.

Absolutely the best obtainable.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

[30]

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager. Hongkong, 12th April, 1912. [133]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,500,000
PAID UP £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £65,000

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Hongkong, Kanton, Madras, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

F. C. MACDONALD, Manager. Hongkong, 29th March, 1912. [909]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (Netherlands India Commercial Bank, Ltd.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital F1 15,000,000 (£1,250,000). Paid up Capital F1 14,905,350 (£1,242,112). Reserve Fund F1 5,022,161,27 (£418,513).

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEBROS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:— 12 months 4 1/2 per annum. 6 do. 3 1/2 do. 3 do. 3 do.

E. J. H. VAN DELDEN, Acting Manager, No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 7th August, 1912. [22]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, Yen 40,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, Yen 30,000,000. RESERVE FUND, Yen 17,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at: Antung-Hsien, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager. Hongkong, 1st April, 1912. [443]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000
STRENGTH \$15,000,000
SILVER \$17,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: E. SWELLIN, Esq., Chairman.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., Deputy Chairman. S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Andrew Forbes, Esq., G. F. Fildes, Esq., C. S. Gribble, Esq., G. R. Lawrence, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq., W. L. Patterson, Esq., Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, H. A. Sles, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS. For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 22nd August, 1912. [19]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN

PRESENTS THE

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG."

WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST: "PEGGY."

THURSDAY, 29TH AUGUST: "OUR MISS GIBBS."

FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST: "THE ARCADIAN."

PRICES... \$3.50, \$2 and \$1.

Commence 9 P.M. sharp.

Plan of Seats Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1912. [983]

TO LET

TO LET.

ON 2nd FLOOR, No. 2, PEDDER STREET, ONE-ROOMED OFFICE. Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1912. [733]

TO LET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First Floor, No. 13, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, First Floor, No. 13, SHELLEY STREET, "THE CASTLE," Castle Road, 9 Rooms, from 1st September, 1912, thoroughly repaired, painted and colourwashed. LARGE ROOMS, Central Position, Cheap Rent. 1 SMALL GODOWN in Duddell Street (Godown D). "ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st April. For Sale, "HARTING and ROGATE" on part of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1154. Apply to— LINDSEY & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 17th August, 1912. [122]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Building. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 1st August, 1912. [121]

TO BE LET.

SHOPS AND OFFICES, IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply— A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [123]

TO LET.

COMFORTABLE FLATS in Kowloon, Furnished or Unfurnished, Electric Light and Water, Rents from \$25 to \$40.00 for unfurnished. Apply— H. RUTTONJEE, Care of ROYAL GEORGE HOTEL, Hongkong, 17th August, 1912. [1000]

TO LET.

ON SHAMSHU, BRITISH CONCESSION. SIX ROOMS and LARGE OFFICES, recently in occupation of Standard Oil. Best business situation. Apply to— T. E. GRIFFITH, Canton, 3rd August, 1912. [966]

TO LET.

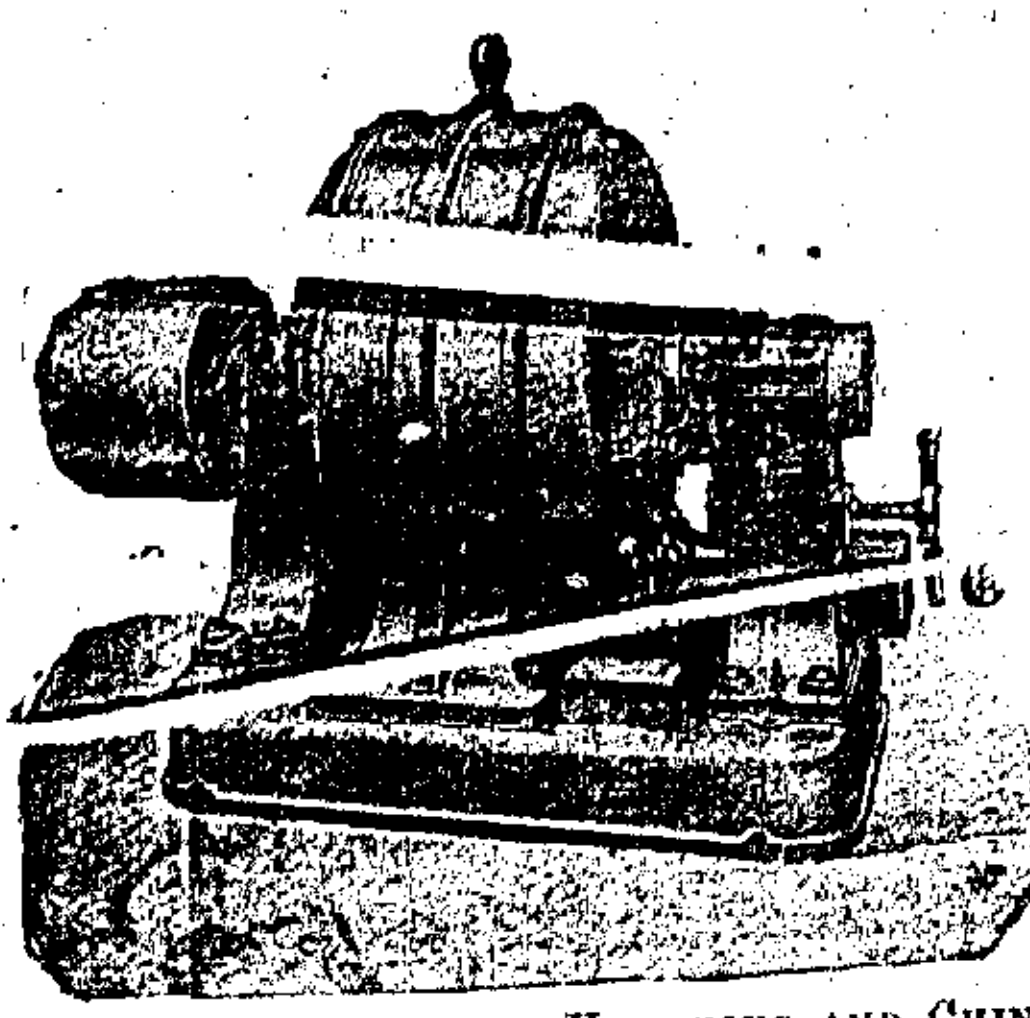
LARGE SUBSTANTIALLY - BUILT GODOWN, situated on Water Front East Point. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th August, 1912. [995]

TO LET.

SHOP with GODOWN attached, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT No. 48 with WHARF.

Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 16th August, 1912. [869]



Titan

BERGERHOF RHD.

ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

GENERAL AGENT FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1912.



Sole Representative for Hongkong and China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1912.

(48-9)



OBTAINABLE FROM—

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1912.

(48-22)

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid Letters and Post Cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Letters for this route should be superscribed via SIBERIA.

The India, with the English Mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at noon. This packet brings the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 24th July, and for despatch overland on the 31st July.

The Anhai, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Thursday, the 29th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard	Chongqua	Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN, via NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA, via SAN FRANCISCO (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Persia	Registration ... 10.15 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
		Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M.
		No late fee
		Letters ... Noon
Macao	Sui Tai	Tuesday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Kaifung	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle (Wash.)	Inaba Maru	Tuesday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Formosa via Tamsui	Holene	Tuesday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Haiphong, and Pakhoi	Si-Kiang	Wednesday, 28th, 8.00 A.M.
Delagoa Bay, Durban, Port Elizabeth, East London, Mersa Bay and Cape Town	Baron Cavalor	Wednesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Haimun	Wednesday, 28th, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Kumano Maru	Wednesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Borneo	Hola	Wednesday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Aratoon Apca	Wednesday, 28th, Noon
Japan via Yokohama	Aratoon Apca	Wednesday, 28th, Noon
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Hongkong	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Hoihow, Haiphong and Pakhoi	Mathilde	Wednesday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND NORTH CHINA (EUROPE via SIBERIA)	India	Thursday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Yokohama	Austria	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya	Petchaburi	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chinhua	Thursday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 30th, 1.15 P.M.
Saloon	Sui Tai	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Telomachus	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand	Hugel	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, and Japan via Kobe	Changsha	Friday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Straits and India via Calcutta	Namsang	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, and EUROPE via BRINDISI	Fookang	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 to Noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel mail will be closed on Friday the 30th instant, at 5 p.m.		
Philippine Islands	Yuehsang	Saturday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Saturday, 31st, 1.15 P.M.
Wohaiwei and Tientsin	Kueichow	Saturday, 31st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Anhui	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Ningpo, Shanghai and North China	Hangsang	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
		— SEPTEMBER —
Swatow	Haimun	Sunday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamun	Monday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Tientsin	Chongching	Monday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Chongching	Monday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tuesday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
		Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT, and EUROPE via NANTES		Registration ... 10.15 A.M. (Registration with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)
(Late Letters 11 to 11.30 A.M. Extra postage 10 cents)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
		Registration Kowloon B.O. 9.30 A.M.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 26th.

ON LONDON:—	1/11 1/2
— Telegraphic Transfer	1/11 1/2
— Bank Bills, on demand	2 1/2
— Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2 1/2
— Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
— Credits, at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
— Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	2 1/2
ON PARIS:—	252 1/2
— Bank Bills, on demand	252 1/2
— Credits, at 4 months' sight	257
ON GERMANY:—	204 1/2
— On demand	204 1/2
ON NEW YORK:—	48 1/2
— Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2
— Credits, at 60 days' sight	49 1/2
ON HONGKONG:—	149 1/2
— Telegraphic Transfer	149 1/2
— Bank, on demand	149 1/2
ON CALCUTTA:—	149 1/2
— Telegraphic Transfer	149 1/2
— Bank, on demand	149 1/2
ON SHANGHAI:—	73 1/2
— Bank, at sight	73 1/2
— Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA:—	97 1/2
— On demand	97 1/2
ON MANILA:—	98 1/2
— On demand	98 1/2
ON SINGAPORE:—	85 1/2
— On demand	85 1/2
ON BATAVIA:—	120
— On demand	120
ON HAIPHONG:—	1 1/2 p.m.
— On demand	1 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON:—	75 1/2
— On demand	75 1/2
ON BANGKOK:—	49 1/2
— Bank's Buying Rate	49 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	83.30
BAR SILVER, per oz.	28 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS:	
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	\$5.50 discount
Chinese ... 10 " "	\$6.10 "
Hongkong ... 20 " "	\$5.40 "
Hongkong ... 10 " "	\$5.70 "

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

London	Due
August 7th.	Shanghai
August 11th.	August 24th.
	August 26th.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 26th AUGUST, 1912.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$800, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$1,000, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.85
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$83, sales
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 98
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$22, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Wharves, Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$62, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$63, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$63
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 49
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 96
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$33
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$22 1/2, sales
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50 1/2	all	\$115, buyers
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Ps. 10	all	\$76, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$84, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$19, sales
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7, sellers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$237 1/2
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$132, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$100
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$365
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 130
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$77 1/2, buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$190, sel. Ex 75
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$102
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$74, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$34, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 86
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$55, buyers
Maatsohapij tot Mijp. Bosch-er	25,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 62 1/2
Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat				
MINEING.—				
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1	all	\$2 1/2, buyers
Czech Mines, Limited	160,000	\$1	all	\$4 1/2
Hoowood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	715,250	2 1/2	all	\$3.50, buyers
Bomb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$10.90, buyers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	\$1 1/2	\$1
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$5, sellers
RAFFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$115
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$33 1/2
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$83, buyers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$26, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$65, f. l. d. on
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 def.	25	all	\$72.6
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$108 1/2, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000	\$10	all	\$43, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$22
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$43, buyers
STORERS AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$25
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$7, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$4.30, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$4.90, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$16, buyers
Gande Price & Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$10	all	\$10, sales
Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin	13,200	\$50	all	\$33
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$9 1/2
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fideis	\$10	all	\$300.
	50,000	\$10	all	\$103, buyers
RUBBER.—				
Para Rubber in London				5/1 per lb, done
Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 280	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.
				VERNON & SYMTH, Share Brokers
TO-NIGHT				
9 P.M.—Bandmann Opera Co. at the Theatre Royal—"The Court of Luxembourg."				
TO-MORROW				
11 A.M.—Auction of Summer and Autumn Material at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.				
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.				
Thursday, 29th August:—				
Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.				
Friday, 30th August:—				
Noon—Auction of Very Valuable Leasehold Property at Auction Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.				
Monday, 2nd September:—				
3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at Mount Parish and May Road, by Public Works Dept.				

"THREE CASTLES" CIGARETTES.

WE COULD MAKE THEM CHEAPER,
BUT WE WON'T.

WE WOULD MAKE THEM BETTER,
BUT WE CAN'T.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.

BRISTOL & LONDON.

129

TELEGRAM

RECEIVED ON 11.11.11 FROM LONDON:—

"We beg to inform you ROYAL WARRANT awarded our Company for Milk."



MILKMAID
CONDENSED MILK.
STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.
EVAPORATED CREAM.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

34

P. B. BURGOYNES & CO., LTD.

WINE GROWERS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS.
SPECIALLY SELECTED AUSTRALIAN WINES.

CLARET, Reserve	Per Case Quarts	\$18.00
" " " "	Pints	\$19.00
" " " "	Quarts	\$17.00
" " " "	Pints	\$18.00
BURGUNDY, Reserve	Quarts	\$18.00
" " " "	Pints	\$19.00
HOCK	Quarts	\$18.00
" " " "	Pints	\$19.00
CHABLIS	Quarts	\$18.00
" " " "	Pints	\$19.00
SHERRY	Quarts	\$18.00
" " " "	Pints	\$19.00
No. 1	Quarts	\$17.00

For Local Consumption, Duty Extra. Sample given to bona-fide Customers.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 135.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS. ANTI-FRICTION METAL

"MARINE BEARING"

FOR LINING BEARINGS

AND
FRICTIONAL PARTS OF MACHINERY.
Is the best in the Market.



ATLAS METAL & ALLOYS CO., LTD.

52, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Large and Old Established Manufacturers of

ANTI-FRICTION METAL.

SOLE AGENTS—
WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.
14, DES Vaux ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Telephone: 385 and 386.

Printed and Published by BERTHOLD A. HALE for the Concerned at 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.